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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. After failure to place the Korean problem before the United Nations and Vishinsky's return to Moscow on 2 February, the Soviet Union instructed the North Korean Panmunjom delegates via P'yongyang to propose the Soviet Union as one of the neutral inspection nations. The Soviet instructions surprised the North Korean leaders who admitted that the Soviet Union now would take more of an active part in negotiations.
2. In mid-February, the North Korean delegates planned to continue the delay of negotiations and exhibit overt desire to agree on certain points while holding final agreement in abeyance. When world opinion is convinced that the Korean conflict is a local problem, the Soviet Union will demand a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea. When North Korea and the Soviet Union are certain that the United Nations will mount no new offensive and when the North Korean Army completes reorganization, the Chinese Communists will start a withdrawal to Manchuria.
3. The Soviet-sponsored peace offensive will call on representatives of the North Korean Labor Party and Communist social organizations to attend Soviet-sponsored conventions throughout the world.¹
4. The South Korean political leaders now in North Korea who are willing to attend such conventions are the following:

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- a. CHO Sŏ-ang (趙素昂), Korean Nationalist leader formerly with the KIM Ku Provisional Government in China and organizer of the Social Democratic Party. After the start of the war, CHO completed a political refresher course at Changchun, Manchuria. He later joined the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland.²
- b. CHANG Kŏn-sang³ (張健相), former ROK assembly member.
- c. WON Se-hun⁴ (元世勳), former ROK assembly member.
- d. KIM O-sŏng⁵ (金午星).
- e. KIM Se-yong⁶ (金世鎔), secretary general in 1945 of the short-lived Korean People's Republic. 25X1

1. [REDACTED]

- 25X1 2. [REDACTED] Comment. This organization established a special committee in December 1951 to develop propaganda and infiltrate the coalition government for Korea after the armistice, [REDACTED] 25X1
- 25X1 3. [REDACTED] Comment. CHANG, educated in the United States and former chairman of the Laboring People's Party, was representative from Pusan in the ROK assembly in early 1952.
- 25X1 4. [REDACTED] Comment. WON was held in a camp at It'ung, Manchuria, November 1950, [REDACTED]
- 25X1 5. [REDACTED] Comment. KIM was a former publisher of the Korean People's Times and in September 1948 was a member of the standing committee of the South Korean Labor Party.
- 25X1 6. [REDACTED] Comment. KIM was a delegate in 1949 to meetings in North Korea on the organization of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland.

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